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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on busines must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

JUST SO.

The only conceivable reason which Mr. Dana can give why he will not support Mr. Gresham for president, is that "the Republicans must go." This is candid at least, and it is the whole truth. "Turn out the rascals," their political adversaries being "the rascals," of course, was the brief and comprehensive platform copied by the Democratic journals several weeks ago from an influential northern daily. "This is all nonsense," blurts out Mr. Dana, when the *Herald* interviewer talks of campaign issues and political principles. Beware of "rabbits," in the way of tariff and other question of governmental economy, to lead you away from the chase after the offices, cries the *Raleigh Observer*. And yet this is "the grand old party of principle" bent on rebuilding the fabric of state on the foundations of the fathers! Alas! alas!

MR. GRESHAM COMPLIMENTED.

Hon. Mr. Gresham, the Posmaster General, ought to feel most hugely flattered, the great Mr. Dana, the apollo of our political system, who drives the fire footed steeds of the *Sun* around our dependent and obeisance—making earth, once regularly in every twenty-four hours, inclusive of Sunday for works of charity; and who in sheer pity for the *Star* route contractors, having eclipsed them in their own game; this great Mr. Dana, we say, only falling short of his mythological predecessor in the graces of ready speech, admires so extravagantly the "perfectly pure, upright, honest and able" member of the cabinet from Indiana that he *could* "almost exhaust the English language in his praise." Not improbably, the modest Postmaster General would have been quite overcome by such rapturous declarations had he not discovered, a moment later, that it was the English language alone, and unassisted, which was to bear the burthen of such devotion; for when asked if he could support his friend for the presidency, "Oh, no," was the prompt and candid answer, "because the Republicans must go!"

THE TRIUMVIRATE.

"A great deal smaller, but decidedly more select." So soliloquized the *Herald*, no doubt, when contrasting its corps of thinkers on the presidential nomination with those of the active and ambitious *Times*. Dana, Reid and Hastings, a titanic trinity. No less, perhaps, in their own opinions than in that of others. It has been objected to the practice of forensic advocacy that the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong tends to blunt, in time, the speaker's own moral sensibilities. On an analogious line of thought, we may account for the fact Mr. Dana, with special facilities for sounding every depth and shoal of Mr. Tilden's political designs, should have been so signally uninformed therein as to make his late confident utterances almost ludicrous in their variance from the truth. His practices in the art of sophistry, to give consistency and verisimilitude to Dorsey's timely and serviceable disclosures(?) have made him the dupe of his own powers, and his nature has become subdued to what it works in. We almost regard it as providential that, just as he is tempted to put his talents to such bad uses, his capacity for leading others into error is so happily diminished, by such an instance of his pretentious short sightedness. The brilliant but shallow Mr. Watterson may be deceived, but the subtle and unerring Dana cannot go astray. He "cannot conceive of any intelligent mind believing for an instant" that Mr. Tilden would accept a nomination. So, that settles it. "I am Sir Oracle, and when I ope my lips let no dog bark." Meanwhile the veteran of the cypher dispatches has sprung his mines underlying the Union, and while his tinseled friend yet spurns the soft impeachment, his readiness to wear once more the blushing honors of 1876, is known all over the continent. We hope and believe that the sage of the *Sun* will prove about as much of a prophet in his predictions for 1884. Mr. Reid is thoroughly aware of his own identity, and in accord with the sentiment of the *Herald*, that it is very kind and condescending on his part to take the people into his confidence at this interesting political conjuncture. If generally aware of how highly they have been honored, quite likely it is that they would have hung their sweaty night caps on the moon to do him reverence, and uttered a deal of stinking breath enough to bring on a swoon in one of so delicate and *lady like* a stomach. But really we glean some sterling truths from this interview with the chief of the *Tribune*. Perhaps this is owing in part to the superior facilities of one who, like Fame herself in Virgils picture, inhabits a lofty tower, with windows overlooking a pleasant landscape, &c. He agrees with all the others in preferring Saratoga as the place for holding the next national convention; he regards Blaine as more personally popular than any other Republican candidate, but as practically out of the race for a nomination; he thinks that the Republicans have everything to gain by a protracted canvass, which shall force our adversares to meet the one great issue before the people—the tariff question. Finally, he considers Arthur, "since he gave up the leadership of a faction," as probably the coming man, and a strong one, at that.

The stout and cherry head of the *Commercial Advertiser* delivers to the *Herald* reporter such "rugged maxims hewn from life," as seem native to the man who utters them, and which spoken on such an occasion deserve to be regarded as apples of gold in pictures of silver. He clearly discerns the wish of the Democrats to dodge discussion, and favors a long and aggresive campaign, which will furnish opportunity to lead back the people to the old landmarks of principle. This level headed man concurs with Reid in regarding Arthur as the man to nominate. While these "interviewers" continue the customary quantity of tatty and twaddle, they contain also much food for solid thought, and we can but thank the *Herald* for a kind and timely service.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

The Democratic party has always tried to make it appear that the Federal office holders of North Carolina, have paid the expense of the Republican campaigns; nothing could possibly be wider the mark. The fact is, there are no other class of officers under the sun that pay so little for election purposes as the Federal officers of North Carolina do. If you want to strke the ordinary sand of a N. C., Federal office holder speak of money to him, and succeed entirely. They will pay out some and offer a little liberal when delegates are to be made, but that is because they want to be elected themselves as said delegates. But if they are called on during a campaign, or keeping up the organization other than the above, they will run to some Democratic paper with the news. Of course there are some few honorable exceptions, a few who believe they owe something to the party that honor them with office, but they are the exceptions. North Carolina needs a shaking up very badly in this particular. We have some men in high office that toady too much for the sake of recognition by certain Democratic society, they should be kicked out of office and that very soon.

LICENSED DEFAMERS.

Again and again will the persual of "Dorsey's Budget" manipulated by Dana, recall to our memory some pregnant passage in Sheridan's immortal "school for scandal."

"Oh Lud, Sir Peter," cries lady Sneerwell, "would you deprive us of our privileges?" "Ay, Madam," he answers, "and then no person should be permitted to kill characters and run down reputations, but qualified old maids and disappointed widows."

As all the offices of life are most profitably filled by those best qualified for the work to be done, we would respectfully suggest that the monopoly of licensed slanderer for the United States (if not against the "genius" of the constitution to establish and confer such) be given to the New York *Sun*. Then, not only the ladies, but the men and little children would have abundant opportunity to try Mr. Garrick's remedy for *ennui*, "caused by a dearth of scandal, should the vapours distress our fair ones—*let them read the papers*.

Yesterday the jolly face of Col. Isaac J. Young leaned out a window of his private office, as with a bejeweled hand he waved a languidly graceful salute at the reporter, calling out: "Well, there's a new collector." "Who is it?" was the query. "Isaac J. Young," was the response. "I succeed myself; have just received my new appointment for the new district, comprising forty-four counties." The reporter offered his congratulations, telling the Colonel that such a way of succeeding one's self in office must be indeed pleasant.—*News Observer*.

He is a gay bird and likes to succeed, there is nothing selfish about him.

Hon. Hugh F. Murray, of Wilson, N. C., one of the very best lawyers in the state, proposes (so we have been informed by a brother attorney) to get up a condensed report of the North Carolina Supreme Court decisions for the benefit of the bar of the state. This will certainly be a very timely and useful publication, and we know of no man in the state so exceedingly well qualified for the work as the above gentleman. We heard one of the oldest and ablest lawyers in North Carolina say a few days ago that he "looked upon Hon. Hugh F. Murray as one of best judges of law of any man in the state, and that he ought to be on the Supreme Court Bench of the state today."

North Carolina Collection Districts.

Arrangements have been made at the internal revenue bureau to have the collection districts in North Carolina reorganized, in accordance with the recent executive order on the twenty-first instant. The number of districts in that state was reduced from four to three. No change whatever was made in the sixth district, of which T. N. Cooper is the collector. The other three districts were consolidated into two, to be known as the fourth and fifth districts respectively. W. R. Wheeler was appointed as collector of the new fifth district and I. J. Young, one of the present collectors, was designated as collector of the new fourth district. The bonds of the gentlemen have been approved, and they have been instructed to take charge of the affairs of their new offices on the twenty-first instant. Commissioner Evans said yesterday that he proposed to transfer the offices in the collection districts of the other states and territories affected by the recent executive order as soon as the necessary arrangements could be perfected.—*National Republican*.

City Items.

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Commission John Jay Knox advertises in another column for persons who the Freedman's Bank owes money to come forward, or to send their books forward, and get their money. Don't fail, reader, to tell your neighbor of this advertisement.

The newly appointed magistrates are very fast qualifying.

"The North" has funished two cowhidings the past week, but Kingsbury is not yet happy.

Mr. Oscar J. Spears of Harnett county, has been in our city for the past few days recreating. He is looking well and happy.

Dr. Fairfax Irwin, the popular surgeon of the marine hospital of this city is spending the summer with his family at the Seaside Park.

Speculators in futures are very much disturbed over the telegraph strike. They can't hear as often as they would like from the seat of the gamblers o New York.

Mr. DuBrtuz Cutlar and family leave this city Tuesday next for the mountains of North Carolina, where they will remain until about the 20th of September.

Peaches were selling in the market yesterday at 40 cents per dozen. We believe our people should strike, and refuse to buy at such outrageous prices.

The *Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer* comes to us this week full of exceedingly fine articles, for the farmer and business man of this section. All of our friends should take it.

We are glad to welcome to our exchange list a very excellent little paper from Beaufort, N. C., published by Mr. A. B. Smyer, and called *The Present Age*. We wish the editor great success in his efforts.

The great telegraph strike is still going on; and it certainly has been a success in this city as well as the state. We hope before another issue that it will be over and matters adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. George C. Scurlock, of Fayetteville, has received his permanent appointment as clerk in the pension office at Washington. This he has received after his trial for six months and practical proof of his ability. We congratulate him.

Gen. S. H. Manning and wife, Hon. Daniel L. Russell and wife, with several other friends will leave this city Wednesday morning the 1st of August, for a trip to the northern and eastern watering places. They will be gone probably a month.

Mrs. Henry Reider sent down to Capt. A. Adrian, yesterday morning, a very handsome boquet of flowers made in the shape of a horse shoe, with a note to present it in the name of the Howard Engine Company to the Atlantic Fire Company of Newbern, but the company had gone, so Mr. Adrian sent it by express to the company.

Editor McDairmid, of the *Robesonian*, was in the city yesterday. Mac runs a good business paper, and deserves the success that he has met with.

"The saloons closed up last night with uncommon accuracy and precision. Their clocks were all fast, and to find one open at 11:30 was the exception."—*Star*.

Was the local of the *Star* dry, and needed a night-cap before going home? that he should have made such a very close inspection of "the saloons."

New Furniture Store.

Mr. Thos. C. Craft has just returned from New York, where he has purchased a large stock of household furniture. Mr. Craft has had fifteen years experience in the furniture business and knows just what he is about when handling it. He will open next week.

Suicide of a Wilmingtonian.

James Meares, son of Hon. O. P. Meares of this city, who has been suffering for sometime with insanity and for some time has been in the asylum, committed suicide at Waynesville, Haywood county N. C., on Thursday last, by cutting his throat with a razor.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Taylor, for many years the popular Pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, left here several days ago for Virginia, and thence for Europe. Mr. Taylor was exceedingly beloved in this city, by all the people, and we join in the general regret of his departure from among us, and hope, wherever he may go, that prosperity and happiness may attend him.

Hon. Edward Cantwell.

This gentleman who was for many years the presiding officer of the criminal court of this city, and who did so much to put down crime, has been made professor of history and law in the Georgia military academy. We congratulate the managers of that institution of learning on their good fortune in securing the services of so distinguished a gentleman and scholar.

Perry, proprietor of the Seaside Park, has so many titles that we are almost afraid to call him Commodore or General now, since his great success at the Seaside Park. He evidently wants and thinks he deserves promotion after the great battle of Wednesday night, in which he succeeded in capturing three fire companies—one from New Berne and two of Wilmington—and held them until a late hour, but finally released them, but before doing so he give them a fine dinner.

P. S. It is thought that the fight must have been a very severe and long one, from the sound of the corks on the battle field.

The Atlantic Fire Company of Newbern, arrived in this city Tuesday last on a visit to the Adrian and Little Giant fire companies, they stopped at the Purcell House. Mayor Ed. D. Hall received them in front of the City Hall in the following neat and elegant manner:

Gentlemen of the Atlantic Steam Fire Engine Company:

You are here as the honored guests of the Wilmington Fire Department, an organization in whom all Wilmingtonians are justly proud, and we feel that in their hands the hospitalities of the city will be well dispensed, and we can safely leave you in their charge. But, gentlemen, I am glad of the opportunity, as Mayor of this city, of voicing the sentiments of the city government and of our citizens in general in extending to you the hospitality of the city. Coming from where you do, it is eminently proper and appropriate. Newbern and Wilmington, two of the oldest towns in North Carolina, bound together by the traditions and legends of the past, your history is ours; we are one in sentiment and blood; your interest and honor is ours; and we are today animated by the same feeling and aspiration, a deep love for and pride in old North Carolina and a desire to add to her material prosperity. We are all proud of our grand old Commonwealth. God bless the Old North State! It needs but the will of her sons to make her the first in peace or war. Gentlemen, we welcome you with warm hearts and extended hands, and sincerely trust that your stay in our midst may be both pleasant and useful to you, as I am sure it will be to us.

After the reception speech the boys were taken to the Howard Engine Hall and lunched, after which they adjourned.

At 6 o'clock, they had a trial and the Atlantic Company won the first honors; they are a very fine looking set of gentlemen and throughout their stay in this city, they won the universal praise of our people for their very excellent deportment.

The company were all entertained at the Seaside Park on Wednesday night, and from all reports had a very gay time.

They left here yesterday morning, on the 1:40 train for home, and we but speak the sentiments of all our people when we wish that they may repeat their visit again soon.

The body of John Sneeden, who was drowned on Saturday morning last, rose to the surface about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and was discovered floating in the river where it is thought he fell overboard. There is no positive knowledge as to how the accident happened, but it is supposed that, being oppressed with the heat, he sat down near the water, where he fell asleep and fell overboard. The body was taken to the residence of his mother, the funeral services took place at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, of St. John's Church officiating. His remains were interred in the family burial ground, located two miles from the city, near Jumping Run.

Fire at Federal Point.

A disastrous fire occurred at the Rocks, at Federal Point, last Saturday night, by which Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son, of this city, are heavy losers. The storehouse of Messrs. Davis & Son, at the Point, together with all of its contents, was totally destroyed, and a building adjoining was pulled down to save it from the flames. Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son's loss in building, nets, traps and other fishing material approximate $4,500, on which there is insurance in Messrs. Northrop & Hodges' agency to the amount of $2,850. There will be an additional loss, also, in the delay which will occur before the lost fishing material can be replaced, as the season is expected to open very soon now.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given to the depositors and other creditors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company that a final dividend of seven per cent. was declared in their favor on the 12th of May last, (making 62 per cent. in all,) and is now being paid at the office of the Commissioner of said Company in this city.

All depositors who have not yet forwarded their books for this dividend are requested to do so at once. Books should be accompanied by the address of their owners and forwarded to the "Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

The amount estimated to be required to pay this dividend is $182,297,84, of which about $145,000 has already been paid.

JNO. JAY KNOX, Commissioner.

jy 27-3t

AT AUCTION

BY CRONLY & MORRIS, Auct'rs.

ON TUESDAY NEXT 31ST, AT 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell by order of H. C. Brock, Chief of Police, at Exchange Corner,

SEVEN CARTS, TWO WAGGONS,

LOT OF HARNESS,

CRONLY & MORRIS, Auctioneers,

jy 27-1t

Commissioner's Sale of Real Estate for Partition.

BY VIRTUE AND IN PURSUANCE OF a decree of sale, made on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1883, by the Superior Court of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina in a certain exparte special proceeding pending in said Court, wherein James K. Cutlar and wife Laura, Joseph J. Cutlar and wife Susan, Annie L. Price, William T. Cutlar and wife Millie, David N. Cutlar and wife Sarah, John K. Cutlar and wife Elizabeth, Isabella Sellers and husband Joseph Seller, Margaret Burnett and husband Allison Burnett are plaintiffs, the undersigned, the commissioner, appointed by the aforesaid decree made in said cause, will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Wilmington, County of New Hanover aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6TH, 1883, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property, situated in the City of Wilmington aforesaid, being the eastern part of lot 2, block 115, Commencing on the western line of Fourth Street 66 feet southwardly from the southwest corner of Fourth and Ann streets, running thence southwardly 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Ann Street 165 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet, thence eastwardly to the beginning.

F. H. DARBY, Commissioner.

jy 13-el

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER—PROBATE COURT.

Rebecca Ann Hobbs and husband, F. E. Hobbs and Andrew J. Peal.

vs.

John E. Wood, Everette T. Wood, Sophia M. Blossom and husband, Samuel Blossom, Eli H. Davis and John R. Wilson.

THIS is an action to vacate, annul and set aside the will of the late Jackson Wood and to vacate annul and set aside the Probate of said will, and for the appointment of a Receiver and other relief, and it appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendant John E. Wood, is a non resident of this State, and cannot after due diligence be found in this State, and that he has or claims an interest as a Devisee under said will on realestate in this State, that the Court has jurisdiction of this action. Now this is to command said Defendant to appear at the Office of the undersigned in the Court House in Wilmington on Friday the 21st day of September, A. D. 1883, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now on file, or judgment will be rendered against him according to the prayer of the complaint.

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk of the Superior Court.

jy 20-1-a-w4-w

PIMPLES.

I will (Free) the receipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful, also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDELF & Co., 11 Barclay St., N. Y.

jy 25-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Mattings,

A complete stock of DRESS GOODS and Trimmings, at all seasons.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS A SPECIALTY

At this season BARGAINS may be had in CARPETS, as the Stock must be closed to make room for New Goods.

BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 65 cents.

MATTINGS, we Can offer extra good quality for low prices.

R. M. McINTIRE.

july 13—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Improving Cape Fear River from the Ocean to Wilmington N. C.

Proposals for Building Scows.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 70 Saratoga St.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 10th, 1883.

PROPOSALS for building five Scows for the Improvement of the Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until 12:30 P. M. of August 2, 1883, at the U. S. Engineer Office, Wilmington, N. C., and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and information can be had on application to this office or to the resident Engineer, Mr. Henry Bacon at Wilmington, N. C.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Engineers, U.S.A.

jy 20-2t

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charg,) with the directions for prepating and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address, Rev. E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

jy 20-1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York

jy 20-1y

Less Than Cost.

WE ARE OFFERING LOTS OF Ladies and Misses

SERGE,

BUTTON BOOTS,

AND BALS.,

at less than Cost to close out. Goods are worth in value from $2,50 to $3.50 and we are selling them at $1,00 and $1.25, and $1.50.

Come and get a pair at once, or the opportunity will be gone.

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

jy 13—tf.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. CO.

SEC'Y AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 5, 1883.

A Dividend

OF THREE PER CENT., ON THE CAPITAL Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co. is holders on and after the 16th instant.

J. W. THOMPSON, Sec'y and Treasurer.

jy 13-3t

Improving Cape Fear River below Wilmington, N. C.—Proposals for furnishing Materials.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 70 Saratoga St.,

BALTIMORE, MD., July 20, 1883.

PROPOSALS for furnishing the following named materials for the improvement of the Cape Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of August 2, 1883, at the U. S. Engineer Office, Wilmington, N. C., and opened immediately thereafter:

About 60,000 pounds of 18th Ratline, 60,000 pounds Spun Yarn; 600 cords of Brush; 700 cords of Cane, and 20,000 tons of Stone.

Blank forms, specifications, and information can be had on application to this office or to the resident engineer, Mr. Henry Bacon at Wilmington, N. C.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Lt.-Col. of Engineers, U.S.A.

jy 13-3t

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Wilmington,

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable on and after the 16th instant.

A. K. WALKER, Cashier.

july 2—3t

EXCURSIONS!

SOCIETIES, CLUBS, &c., GIVING EXCURSIONS, CONCERTS, FESTIVALS, &c., can get their

Posters and Tickets

printed in the BEST STYLES and at the LOWEST PRICES at

SAML. G. HALL'S Job Printing Office.

CALL AND GET MY PRICES

june 22-4m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, OFFICE CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at this Office until 12 M. on the 31st day of July, for all the labor and material required in the erection of a stable on the Marine Hospital reservation in accordance with the drawings and specifications which may be had on application at this office.

FAIRFAX IRWIN, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

July 5-4t

McDOUGALL & BOWDEN'S

IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR BUGGIES and HARNESS put in repair, and also to find a full line of first class SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, BAGS, &c. A large lot of BUGGIES daily expected.—Come and see us. ap 6 1y

JOB PRINTING.

Lowest Prices.

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Hand Bills,

Cards, Tags, Circulars, Progammes, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Price Lists, Labels, Tickets,

Visiting Cards, Wedding Cards, Blanks of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.,

Printed promptly and neatly. Write to E. S. WARBOCK, P. O. Box 402, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Refer to Editor of this paper.

april 8 tf

June 29 3m

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO, NAVYS AND TWISTS.

may 25—tf

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Cassimeres.

Doeskins and Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Which he will cut and make to order, in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 25—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1883.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

The Commissioner who was appointed by an act of congress to settle up the affairs of the Freedman's Savings Bank has very nearly accomplished his duties, and if all those who hold books against the institution will send them in it will not take many more months to close up the balance of the business entirely; and we advise our readers who are creditors of the bank to send on their books at once, and they will receive the balance of their money in a few days. See Judge Knott's advertisement on another page.

THE RIGHTS OF VOLTING.

We do not wish to be uncharitable, much less vindictive, yet, in referring to the letter of our Wilson correspondent in the last issue of the Post, we cannot fail to remark that in politics, as in everything else, there is a principle of retribution, and that "time at last sets all things even." We are sorry for those who live where justice(?) is administered with respect of persons, and we hope our colored friends in Wilson will not think it unkind of us to remind them that they are reaping the fruits of the pernicious doctrine which some of them last year aided the Democrats in disseminating; that the choice between bourbons and independents is merely one of individual preference. After this they will, perhaps, see that even where the white men of all parties are alike bent upon engrossing the offices, it is a matter of vital concern to them that the laws should be made and administered by their political friends, rather than by those whose political creed is embodied in the maxim that "this is *a white man's* government."

BRING THEM UP TO THE SCRATCH.

The New York *Herald* is resolved on pitting Hoadly and Foraker against each other in public, if possible. It urges several forcible reasons in support of its suggestions, but one cannot fail to be amused to notice the semblance of childlike simplicity and innocence assumed by this experienced old diplomatist of the quill. Do but attend for a moment:

"There are but two ways of conducting an important political canvass. One is by secret manipulations—by going about in private among capitalists, monopolists and speculators and raising a big campaign fund, and by the skilful distribution of a number of new two dollar bills. *The other* is by open, public and joint debate," etc. As if a joint canvass on the stump would dispense with the trickery, manipulation and corruption of the managers who work behind the scenes!

As regards the campaign in Ohio, we heartily concur with the *Herald* in favoring a mode of discussion which will give all possible publicity to the principles, precepts and purposes of the Republicans of that state. But it is far from being a fact that these political debates before the people minister to the genuine enlightenment or improvement of the hearers. Almost every member of an audience collected for such an occasion resorts to the place of meeting as the devoted partisan of one of the speakers, resolved in advance to hold up the hands of his favorite in every conceivable way and to neglect no stratagem which will operate to the prejudice of "the other side." When men are assembled in such a temper, reason, eloquence and candor are inert and unavailing. A pregnant thought or flashing witticism from an adverse orator is the chief of all offences, while his readiest passport to the favor of his political opponents is to become himself the chief and humblest admirer of his competitor and to ward off his blows with the least possible dexterity consistent with self-protection. A serious danger and abuse connected with these public debates is the tendency to identify cause and speaker, to transfer to one the virtues, or fasten on it the infirmities belonging to the other. We learn "how awful goodness is," her port, how lofty and sublime, when upheld by some "chief of the eloquent war," but even virtue may stand abashed under the bold invectives of a Voltaire or an Ingersoll, while under brilliant championship vice will even grow haughty and stare us out of countenance. All will concede the unfairness of judging a cause by the ability of its exponents in any case, but it is signally wrong and dangerous to commit a vital political issue to the protection of an orator's powers. The self-possession, if not effrontery, the artfulness, the capacity to fathom and arouse the passion and prejudice of mankind and other like qualities, which specially fit a canvasser for his work, are the very qualities which unfit him for the high position to which he aspires.

THE TUNNEL.

The pending unpleasantness between France and England has given a renewed interest to the proposition to connect these two countries by a submarine passage. We learn from our all-informed neighbor of the *Star* that strategic difficulties of a serious character are urged against this work by military veterans and engineers of experience. Having resigned, in the spirit of [illegible] our supervisorship of such matters in contempt of the refusal of Lee and Jackson to profit by our campaigning points, we have grown somewhat rusty, but we incline to patronize that large *majority* of British officers who laugh at the apprehension of invasion by such a *vice angusti*. It occurs to us that a couple of cannon placed at the mouth of the passage could give all uninvited guests Warren's "welcome," of "leaden rain and iron hail," in such heroic doses as might well disturb the stoutest stomach.—But it is urged by our friend of the *Star* that one tunnel constructed under the auspices of government would precede many others as the result of private and corporate enterprise. That does not follow. The power which establishes one could as effectually prohibit [illegible]. Again, our neighbor hints pretty broadly that it would be a kind of impiety, a sin against geography and the will of Him [illegible] "who filled us here and roughly set His Saxon in [illegible] seas and storming showers," in attempting to form a physical union with the continent. But does not this "prove too much." If it is the natural duty of people to continue the same surroundings and condition in which they first found themselves, then what we have considered the barbarous exclusiveness of the Chinese is really a national virtue. Finally our friend, lapsing into poetry, which is the proverbial anti-thesis of truth, calls upon Shakspere's mighty self to aid him, but he should have remembered that the thrifty bard was himself "spacious in the possession of dirt," and willing to say the best for the rent estate of England, not forgetting to mention its safe insular situation. But seriously, we did not know that it was customary with Britons to *await* invasion. In the past they have, for the most part adopted that wiser policy which regards a timely attack as the best of all defences. But now, their parliamentary committee, by a vote of 6 to 4, disadvise the establishment of additional means of access to France, while the Chamber of Deputies of the latter country, nothing fearing, urge with natural eagerness and impetuosity the immediate construction of a connecting bridge or tunnel.

The political symposium arranged by the New York *Times*, at which "covers were laid" for four hundred, gives an unusual interest to the "midsumer number" of that candid and able journal. The question discussed by the three hundred and more citizens, who accepted the invitation to this feast of reason was the preference of the people, the great body of the political voting yeomanry, Republicans and Democrats respectively, as to the next presidential candidate. The *Times* felicitates itself that it has got to the bottom of the matter; that it has addressed its questions to those best qualified to answer by their knowledge of the facts and by controlling inducements to speak the truth. The *Times* opines that these sages of politics "cannot afford" to answer incorrectly at the expense of their own reputation for sincerity and sagacity. But it must be remembered that they only (or chiefly) desire to maintain that reputation among those party friends whose good opinion they value which, for the most part is best accomplished by pandering to partisan prejudice and interest. And so, with a wink, "sly, devlish sly," to his political pals, we may occasionally find the correspondent sitting down and making capital—as he imagines at least—out of such a great and memorable occasion.

As to the estimate of popular sentiments in other states we cannot speak, but the Democratic statement of Republican prejudices in North Carolina is a sample, the work is sadly deficient in ability or honesty, or both. Nothing but malignity of the deepest dye could represent the controlling element in our state as being Republican officials held together by the cohesive power of public plunder and centered on General Grant as the representative of the "the spoils system." Never before in our state was there such unity and devoted self surrender for the sake of the common good. Grant, Lincoln, Sherman, Blaine and Arthur, all have friends here. If the latter has the lead, it is because it is believed that he could come nearer to being elected and because he is personally known to many of the party here as a kind, honest, sincere, generous and able man, who is willing to sacrifice any preferences of his own not involving principle for what he regards the interests of his country.

THE SCHOOL FOR SLANDER.

Mr. Dana has long enjoyed the reputation of a first class editor-in-chief of a first class New York daily, but it seems that he has realized, at length that dangerous altitude of puff-up-edness at which vaulting ambition grows dizzy and overleaps itself. That he should have felt that his reputation is such as not only to bear the strain of indorsing the slanders of Dorsey and Brady, but as even sufficient to give them the weight and influence of truth, is very greatly to be regretted. Hitherto, the natural propensity and aptness of the smaller fry of political journals for the propogation of startling and sensational scandal, has been in some degree held in check by the dignified forbearance and caution in such matters of the larger and more respossible papers of the country. That the *Sun* should now reverse this wholesome example, and take the lead in what is so long aided to discountenance, could but be deplored in any instance, but especially is it to be lamented that this unfortunate departure should have been at the expense of one who, if suffering can ever give immunity, was surely enough afflicted in his life to be spared the attacks of calumny after death. But alas, the exigences of politics know not conscience. With the growing "boom" in favor of Mr. Tilden, the great American ring-smasher, comes the necessity of the contrast, as marked as possible, in the conduct of officials on the Republican side. here is to be the great off-set to the Republican advantage on the tariff question, and, in the face of discrediting circumstances which in an indifferent matter would at once determine the *Sun* against this ill-concocted slander, the ingenuity of the editor is exercised to its utmost to give coherency and probability to the story of this accomplice, blackened by his confession, an acknowledged adept in fraud, and betrayer of his associates, who waits until the lips of his refuter are sealed in death before he gives utterance to his lies. Not long ago the Democratic press was overworked in lauding the zeal and integrity of Garfield and McVeagh in bringing to justice "the star route thieves;" for then such startling developments of "radical rascality" were to be made as would gratify the greediest of party scandal-mongers. But, lo, the "powerful rogues are acquitted! and entirely overlooking what would have been the foolhardy audacity of these officials in pursuing criminals who held in their hands the life and death of their accusers, this very same press are now the most busy coadjutors of the *Star Route* defendants in fastening the origination of their crimes on those public prosecutions whose fearless virtue they had influenced to such lofty temper in the past! That Mr. Dana should have given currency to a story so silly and incredible as that which he has been formulating for Dorsey is a matter which every friend of his must lament, not only for its immediate effect, but also for its example. How the story will bristle in capitals and exclamation points in all the little *papercits!* "I would have law merchant," says Sheridan, for all slander currency, whereby not only the drawer of the bill, but every indorser would be held responsible." Well, there may be some redress against such an *accommodation indorser* for Dorsey as Mr. Dana, but who ever thinks of calling to account the diminutive unknowns who stand around the latter?

THE ISSUES IN OHIO.

STATED BY THE NEXT GOVERNOR IN OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY WATCHING THE CONTEST AND AWAITING THE RESULT.

THE TARIFF THE GREAT TOPIC IN WHICH ALL KINDS OF TRADE AND ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED.

HOADLY AND "THE THEFT OF THE PRESIDENCY"—THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

From the National Republican.

HAMILTON, OHIO, July 21.—Judge Foraker, the Republican candidate for the governship, spoke here to-night. He made a forcible presentation of the issues of the campaign and created a most favorable impression. He said:

The whole nation is watching the fight in which we are engaged, and this outside interest is due to the fact that the whole nation is to be affected by the result. The next house of representatives is already Democratic; the senate is almost equally divided. If Ohio goes against us in October, the future administrative policy of the country is unsettled for a year to come, with a dangerous menace hanging over us of an absolute change to follow.—The incoming of the next congress is attended with the threat that there is to be a revision of the tariff laws in the interest of free trade. I need not tell you people who live in this thriving manufacturing city of the effect this has already produced. Capital is sensitive; it shrinks from the very appearance of danger, it always was so, and it always will be so. It is shrinking to-day. It has been shrinking from the moment the present political situation was made manifestto the country. It will continue to shrink until we are relieved from it.

I know a gentleman in Cincinnati who is engaged in the carriage business. His establishment is a credit to the city. He employs more than 200 men, and manufactures more than ten thousand vehicles annually. He sells them, not only all over this country, but all over the world. He told me a few days ago that within the last month he had filled orders from Japan, the West Indies, Australia and Liverpool. I congratulated him upon having such business. His answer showed that he knew something more than how to make buggies, for he expressed the fear that his business was far larger than prudence justified, in view of the political situation, and he went on to say, as he expressed it, that he was already "taking in sail," and intends to continue "taking in sail" until he saw Ohio [illegible] in October. [illegible] and when thus assured that there was no need to fear the accendency of free trade in 1884. And that man was an Englishman born and bred in the heart of London; brought up on free trade, and as firm a believer in its doctrines as Adam Smith himself, until he came to this country and learned better by practical experience.

But what this one man is doing prudent men are doing everywhere. The whole country is "taking in sail," and all are watching Ohio to see whether or not they can put it out again. The consequence is that notwithstanding we have a sound currency, fruitful and abundant harvests, and all the other conditions that favor trade and prosperity, yet there is a feeling of sensitiveness developing itself in business circles that is making itself felt in declining prices for iron and coal, for wheat, corn and hogs, and all the other products of manufacture and agriculture, and this means less production, less demand for labor and lower wages for the laborer that is employed. These results are neither prospective nor speculative; they are present and actual; they are accomplished facts. But if the mere probabilities that grow out of the present political situation can effect such results, what may we not expect if Ohio increases the distrust by her verdict in October. We cannot overestimate the importance of this question. It affects every kind of trade and business; it comes directly home to every merchant and manufacturer, every mechanic, every farmer, every every laborer of every kind. How is it met by the parties?

No one needs to be told where the Republican party stands. The declarations of its platforms from the first moment of its existence are all consistent, clear, plain and explicit. Every man who reads them can understand what they mean. There has never yet been any occasion for any candidate of the party in his "keynote" speech to interpret or explain them. All who read may understand, but there is no necessity to read party declarations to understand where the the Republican party stands on the tariff question.

* * * Labor in Europe is everywhere from one and a half to three times cheaper than here. The consequence is that we cannot compete with that kind of labor unless we reduce our labor to the same level. The Republican party is not willing to do that. The laborer in this country is a part of the governing power. He is a voter. He has a voice in the government.—Aside, therefore, from all humanitarian reasons, we want him to have a chance for self-elevation. We want him to eat meat and be comfortable. We want him to gather knowledge and be a good citizen, love his country, and be able and willing to take care of it. And for this reason it is that we say if we cannot go into the markets of the world without being subjected to an unjust and degrading competition, we will make ourselves independent of those markets by making markets of our own. Instead of sending our raw cotton across the ocean to be there manufactured and sent back to us, we will have cotton mills here. We will mine our own coal, develop our own materials, manufacture our own iron and steel, build our own railways with our own products, and thus have division of labor, diversity of employment, home markets and domestic commerce. This has been the policy of the Republican party in the past; we intend to continue in the future. The wisdom of it is best known by its results. Under its influence the material prosperity of the country has been such that it is absolutely without a parallel except in the political growth we have enjoyed during the same period. When the Democratic party went out of power, the credit of this nation had been so impaired that six per cent government securities could be sold in the markets of the world only with difficulty, even at ruinous rates of discount; but to-day our securities stand more than three per cent. higher in the same markets than those of England.

But where stand our Democratic friends in regard to this matter? There was a time in the days of the old Democracy when they did not hesitate to declare squarely for absolute free trade. In 1876, and again in 1880, they said they wanted a tariff for revenue only. In 1876 there were other issues involved in the campaign. But in 1880 that was made the leading issue. It was thoroughly discussed, and our friends did not hesitate to tell us that they had not abandoned the faith of their fathers; that they were for free trade, and that was what their resolutions meant. The verdict of the people was that they did not want any more free trade. Since then our Democratic friends have been trying to better their situation in this regard. They have resorted to various expedients. They have now come to this; let me read from their platform:

"We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

If we had no outside information in the light of which we can interpret it, I don't think it would be possible for any intelligence to comprehend such a jargon of words and declarations. But every man who knows the history of the Democratic party in regard to this question, every man who knows their position in 1880, every man who knows their utter disregard for consistency, every man who knows how hopelessly they are divided among themselves, every man who knows how unhesitatingly that party subordinates everything to the one great idea of restoration to power, will understand this resolution when he reads it. For to every such man it means not an honest declaration of principle, but an attempt to dodge and mystify and evade an issue. Its construction is by sections that are to be respectively wheeled to the front for free trade or protection as the locality may require. It [illegible] Indiana school teacher [illegible] willing to [illegible] that the party was sound or that [illegible] prefer. And this necessary [illegible] either the existence of their convictions, and either is a sufficient reason why their application for power should be denied them, as it will be.

The speaker then referred to and replied to the recent speech of Judge Hoadly here, in which he spoke of the difference between the two parties in their treatment of felons. Judge Hoadly said there "had been four great political persecutions in this country since the war that would illustrate that difference. They were the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, the persecutions of the whisky ring, the Tweed ring, and the star routers." The speaker, after disposing of the first three cases, said of the latter in part:

If these facts are not sufficient to satisfy Judge Hoadly that the Republican party is not at fault for a failure to convict the star routers, let me call his attention to some facts about the first trial, when the jury disagreed. If I am not mistaken, the jury at that trial stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. And who are the men who were for acquittal? It will be sufficient to speak of one of them. The foreman of that was Mr. William Dickson. He is a Democrat, and a Democrat of intelligence and standing in his party. He was for Tilden and reform in 1876. I have been informed that he was then president of the Tilden and Hendricks club in Washington city, and I have heard it said that he enjoyed the promise of Mr. Tilden that, as a reward for his services he was to be marshal of the District of Columbia when Mr. Tilden got to be president. He will doubtless be for the old ticket and his marshalship in 1884. But certainly the interests of justice would be safe with this distinguished Democrat on the jury, and the foreman of it. But how did he stand? He was for acquittal, and not only was he for acquittal, but it would seem that he was for acquital for revenue only—for he has since been indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia for having been bribed and corrupted in that interest. If, therefore, there was a failure of justice in the first case, it was because of a corrupt Tilden reform Democrat.

I don't think I need say anything more in answer to this irrelevant stuff, and yet there is one other matter that I want to refer to. I hope Judge Hoadly will not give me provocation to refer to it again. I hope he will not, for his own sake. If he could but know and appreciate how right minded, sensitively honorable men, without regard to political bias, regard the part taken by him in the settlement of the presidential controversy of 1876, he would never again speak in public of the theft of the presidency. Judge Hoadly ought to understand that everybody knows there was no theft of the presidency, and no attempt at theft, except only in the Oregon case, and that in the interest of Mr. Tilden Judge Hoadly had charge of this case. He no doubt believed he was right, and presented it in good faith, for he is an honorable man. But that does not change the aspect of the case—it was an attempted theft nevertheless—and the only attempt at theft in all that troublesome controversy. All the balance of that infamous business was cruel assassination, bloody murder, and horrible butchery. It was the work of the ku-klux, the white league, the bull-whip, and the shotgun, instrumentalities which were at that time acknowledged agencies of the Democratic party in the great work of making a solid south. The Democratic statesman was familiar with them, and the Democratic party, pleading a war of races, had made up its mind to enjoy their fruits, but they hadn't come to them yet. And the consequence was that while upon every other question that came before that commission upon the merits of the case they voted seven to eight, according to a strict party division, yet when they came to my friend Hoadly's case they voted unanimously against it.

I want to say a few words about another question—the only other question that is involved in this campaign—I refer to the Scott law question. The Republican party enacted it and we are standing squarely upon it. For doing so we have no appologies, explanations, or excuses to offer. For thirty years the traffic has had free trade and been practically free from all taxation. During all this time it has been growing in strength, multiplying its evils and increasing the costs of government. This has been profitable to the dealers, but unjustly expensive to the people who have had to foot the bills.

In this measure we have something that takes hold of the question in a practical way, and while it may not entirely suit every man, yet it is unquestionably the wisest and the most just and equitable solution of this question that has ever yet been enacted. It not only affords authority to regulate the traffic and repress its evils, but it also compels it to share the burdens of taxation which it so largely helps to create. Its contribution in Cincinnati this year is more than $400,000; in Cleveland more than $200,000, and in other cities in like proportion, aggregating for the whole state almost $2,000,000. As a result the property owners of the state will not be called on to pay any taxes this year for poorhouse purposes—the tax from this source being sufficient in almost all, if not quite all the counties of the state, to meet all the requirements of that fund. So far we are well satisfied with the law, and we intend to enforce it and give it a fair trial.

In the meanwhile our Democratic friends are attacking this measure. They are opposed to the taxation of the liquor traffic, unless it be in the impossible name of license. When they talk to the liquor interests they denounce the law as sumptuary legislation and an interference with personal liberty, and when they talk to others they brand it—at least Judge Hoadly does—as a scheme to authorize saloon keepers, for $200 a head, to make as many drunkards as they please. He wants the law repealed and a judiciously graded license system substituted. Who knows better than Judge Hoadly does that a license system is prohibited by our constitution, and that an amendment of our constitution so as to authorize it is an absolute impossibility? The people of this state have twice defeated license by overwhelming majorities, and to submit a third proposition would be nothing short of absolute trifling. What then does this Democratic proposition mean, that we shall repeal the Scott law and substitute a license system, but a step backward to that absolute free trade which we have endured and been perplexed to escape from for thirty years.

* * * * * *

The Republican party in Ohio was never more united than it is to-day. It was never more seriously in earnest. It was never more deserving of success, and it never achieved a more decided victory than that which is to crown its efforts in this campaign.

Business Houses Burned at Newberry and Greenville.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Before daylight yesterday morning a large fire occurred in Newberry, destroying a business block of nine stores in the centre of the town. The loss is estimated at over $50,000. The aggregate insurance is 43,000. The principal losers are Messrs. Flynn, Wright, Coppock, Pant, Wheeler, Whitner, Peoples, Pratt and Singley.

About the same time a large fire occurred in Greenville in a block of wooden buildings opposite the Mansion House on Main street. Five buildings used as stores and offices were burned. The total loss on the building amounts to $67,000, and the total insurance $10,000. The loss on stock of goods, law libraries and fixtures, so far as known, amounts to $3,500, and insurance $3,500. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is thought to have been an incendiary.

Instructions to Disbursing Officers-Concerning Telephon Patents.

The disbursing officers of the National Banks and Sub-Treasurers have been instructed to refuse payment on any check drawn by the paymaster of the U. S. army in payment for services to an enlisted man, unless the period covered by the payment is stated in such check. This action is taken in compliance with a request from the Secretary of War.

The first stage of the settlement of the question of priority of invention of the several parts of the telephone was reached to day when the Examiner of Interferences in the Patent Office promulgated his decision in speaking telephone interference cases. The decision of the Examiner is in favor of A. G. Bell in eight interferences, in favor of T. A. Edison in two interferences, and in favor of J. W. McDonough in one interference.

A company with a capital of $100,000 has been organized to introduce the electric light at Columbus, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Plantation and Rice Lands for Sale.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION WITHIN six miles of Wilmington containing about two thousand five hundred acres. There are about 300 acres of cleared Rice Land, of which 75 acres are under cultivation with good banks, trunks, &c. and about 700 acres of uncleared Rice Land covered with valuable timber. It is accessible from the Cape Fear River by a Canal over a mile long to the uplands, and from 12 to 15 feet wide. There are from 30 to 40 acres of the Upland improved and under cultivation, being No. 1 cotton and corn land, and has all necessary houses for laborers, Rice Barns and necessary outbuildings; the balance of the tract about 1,000 acres of timber Pine Lands. The Plantation affords for cattle a range unsurpassed both in winter and summer. For terms and further information Address LOCK BOX 331 Wilmington, N. C.
June 22-tf

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

IN ORDER THAT THE PEOPLE OF MY county may not be put to inconvenience, I hereby give notice, that on account of my time, that I will only pay the county and school claims at the regular meeting of the commissions of said county.
Respectfully,
E. M. WESCOTT,
July 15,31 Treasurer &c.

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.
In Hogshead., Tierces and Barrels For sale by
mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Butter Lard and Meat.

50 Kegs and Tubs BUTTER.
200 do do LARD.
225 Boxes MEAT.
50 Boxes CHEESE.
For sale by
mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS.
250 Kegs NAILS.
500 Bundles HOOP IRON.
25 Bbls GLUE.
For sale by
mh 18 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND.
For sale by
ADRIAN & VOLLERS,
Wholesale Grocers.
mh 18 tf S. Water. Front and Dock Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

FRESHLY BURNED

DELIVERED IN WILMINGTON

At $1.15 Per Barrel.

Also

Agricultural Lime

and Carbonate of Lime

French Bro's.,

ROCKY POINT, N C.
Jan 29 tf.

Greater Inducements!

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES

MAY BE FOUND

At the Large Wholesale Establishment

Adrian & Vollers,

AT

S. E. Corner Front and Dock sts

Than can possibly be offered elsewhere.

AND IN THEIR STOCK

WILL BE FOUND

Every Thing in the Grocery Line

That a Dealer or Consumer needs

Selections for the Country Trade ample and superior.
NOV 29—tf.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

TURNIP SEED!

NEW CROP READY IN JULY

Send for CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.
ROCHESTER N.Y. CHICAGO ILL.
179-183 MAIN STREET. 200-206 Randolph St.
dec.17—1y

CHAS. KLEIN

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker.

All Orders promptly attended to.

The finest CASKETS, the best WORK and the most LIBERAL TERMS.

Shop on Princess between Front and Second.
dec 8-tf

FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO.

Publishers of Subscription Books,

30 North Seventh Street.

Philadelphia, Pa.

INTELLIGENT Ladies and Gentlemen are wanted everywhere throughout the State of North Carolina, to introduce the Popular Publications of the FIRESIDE PUBLISHING COMPANY of Philadelphia. Full particulars will be sent free upon application.
april 20 1m

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE

J. D. STELLJES, PROPRIETOR.

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.

CHRISTMAN is at hand. THEESE the Bar-tender is always on HAND, standing ready to serve the finest liquors in the State. A Restaurant attached, where the best the market affords can be found at all hours. The best of cooks and the politest waiters are the only ones we employ.
dec 13-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1883.

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

The depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company are requested by Hon. John Jay Knox to come, or send forward their books, and get the last dividend. This call should be acted upon at once, as the Commissioner is anxious to wind up the affairs of the Company. See his advertisement on first page.

TORNADOES.

Scientifically Accounted for, and Some Remote Causes that produce Painful Results Explained.

The following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Dr. Horace R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit:

There is probably no subject of modern times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of tornadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientists as well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, indicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacuum. Hence the disturbances—hence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be, seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvelous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclone, the speaker went on to say:—

This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco—the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The president makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An uneasiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home-sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be felt in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head? The next day the feeling increases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nausea becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause; and, after years of deep experience upon this subject, I do not hesitate to say that this cause is to be found in some derangement of the kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say, I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that the tornado is there, and it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago, I was the picture of health, weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. Other doctors told me I was troubled with malaria, and I treated myself accordingly. I did not believe, however, that malaria could show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired and still I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active, but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition for nearly a year; never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death, for which I confess I earnestly longed.

It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered regardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable and within two days I observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater vigor than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the present time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as follows:

My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four-fifths of the diseases which afflict humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, however, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal, and their effect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by means of the remedy I have named, I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

Cotton seed oil may be commended to persons of vegetarian tendencies as a pure vegetable carbon, without odor or unpleasant taste. It is produced cheaply and on a large scale, and the southern cotton fields furnish each year an almost unlimited quantity of seed. Almost unknown ten years ago, this oil has already become an important factor in domestic economy. There are now eighty five mills in operation, and twenty-five more in course of construction. In 1876 there were but twenty-four cotton-seed oil mills in the country. During the past season about 500,000 tons of seed were crushed, the product of oil being estimated at over 250,000 barrels. As the product of seed for the year was 3,500,000 tons, it may readily be conjectured that the stock of raw material will show a considerable expansion of oil production. About $10,000,000 is already invested in the mills, which now form one of the important industries of the south. —*Industrial South.*

Women Should Not Suffer.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 10, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: Sirs:—A member of my family was cured of a complication of female diseases by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sam'l W. Holden.

I HAVE A GAS-FITTING and PLUMBING Establishment on the South side of Market between 2nd and 3rd Streets. I am prepared to do the very best work a reasonable terms. I guarantee satisfaction I invite the public, who may need the services of a first-class Plumber, to call and see me before making arrangements elsewhere.

SAMUEL W. HOLDEN,

Market between 2nd and 3rd sts.,

Wilmington, N. C.

sept 10-tf

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPT.

Wilmington, N. C., June 10th, 1883

The Most Comfortable Route to the

MOUNTAINS.

EXCURSION TICKETS ARE NOW ON sale at the Office of this Company for all points in WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS run through from Charlotte to Old Fort and thence to Asheville. Passengers have a fine view of the Mountain Scenery from an OBSERVATION CAR, leaving OLD FORT at 7:16 A. M., arriving at Asheville 9:34 A. M., and Warm Springs 12:10 P. M.

F. W. CLAAK,

je 15-1m Gen'l Passenger Agent.

For Wrightsville Sound

ON AND AFTER JUNE 9TH THE WAGONETTE will leave for WRIGHTSVILLE SOUND, Every Day, from corner Second and Princess Sts., at 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Sound at 7 A. M. For further information apply to

June 22-1m J. T. SOUTHERLAND.

COTTON is KING BUT OUR ENGINE IS **KING of COTTON**

A valuable patented improvement found in no other ENGINES in the world. For Pamphlets and Price List, (also for SAW MILLS), address

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR Co. Mansfield, Ohio. may 15-2m

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. $10 a day and upwards easily made. Agents, Students, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

april 6 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow R. R.

THE TREASURER, J. O. NIXON OR Assistant Secretary D. A. Sadgwar, will be at the office on Market between Second and Third Street, every day, Sundays excepted, from 12 M. to 3 o'clock P. M., to receive subscriptions to Stock of the W. W. & O. R. R.

je 15-tf

R. H. GRANT & CO.,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

NORTH FRONT STREET

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE VERY BEST

GAS FIXTURES

Always on hand.

CHANDALIERS,

LAMP STANDS,

BATH TUBS,

WASH STANDS,

And every article necessay for

Plumbing a Residence,

Ready for the occupant.

FOUNTAINS,

SPRINKLERS,

PUMPS, HOSE,

And special attention paid to driving

WELL PUMPS.

Satisfaction guaranteed, as we employ the best workmen. Give us a call.

je 22 tf R. H. GRANT & CO.

ROCK LIME

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.

$1 15 PER CASK.

Discounts on Large Lots.

Address,

FRENCH BROS.

Rocky Point, N. C.,

or O. G. PARSLEY, JR.,

apl 15 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chesterfield, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.35 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester, Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.2 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.

A POPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 17th of September, 1883, 230 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R. and 14 miles from Wilmington, on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is pepper, hickory, elm, chinquepin, oak, gum &c; under growth palmetto, ratan, myrtle &c, except about 25 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none subject to overflow.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, balance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect.

15-1-tf E. C. HARDEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROADS.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington (W & W R R) daily at..... *5.45 p m and *9 30 p m and *4 30 a m

Leave Richmond at *5 02 am and 12 30 pm and *4 47 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *9 10 a m and †1 00 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 00 n m and *6 00 p m, and *11 20 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 42 p m and †6 18 p m, *2 30 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †9 30 p m, and *6 50 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.

*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 50 a m, trains to New York, and on the 8 40 a m trains to Washington

C A TAYLOR,

General Ticket Agent.

E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt

nov 19 tf

D. A. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET.

The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

may 6 3m

COTTON PRESSES.

COTTON GINS

BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,

June 8-tf Successors to Jas. Dawson.

THE GENUINE

Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.

287 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

may6-6m

Quarantine Notice.

QUARANTINE FOR THE PORT OF Wilmington will be enforced from May 1st to November 1st as follows:

Pilots will bring all vessels from ports South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine ground, thence, also, all vessels which have had any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a signal to be set in the main rigging on the port side, as soon as possible after crossing the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tug boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application to the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smithville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of $50 per each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,

Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington.

June 5-tf

PROSPECTUS.

THE

WILMINGTON POST

FOR

1883,

With its Exceedingly Large Subscription LIST is the Best

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In this State. It is the Only

Republican Paper

Published in the Second and Third Congressional Districts.

It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED,

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

Its location is in the

LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY

in North Carolina.

GIVES ALL

LATEST MARINE

AND

MARKET REPORT.

IT IS OPPOSED TO

RINGS AND CLIQUES

Railroad.

Political or

Commercial,

And Exposes them Whenever

Found.

ADVERTISING RATES LOW

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ONLY

TWO DOLLARS

A Year in Advance.

Do not Forget to Send the Money

With Your Name.

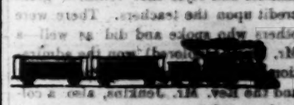
Address,

THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, the following Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at..... 8.40 A M

Arrive at Weldon..... 12.40 P M

Leave Weldon..... 3.00 P M

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot..... 7.00 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon..... 3.55 P M

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot..... 10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily, Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington..... 5.00 P M

Arrive at Weldon..... 2.20 A M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 1.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.30 P M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M. daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5.15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent. may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 13, 1883.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1883, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily..... 12.47 and 4.17 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon..... 2.45 and 6.36 P. M.

Freight trains daily, except Sunday..... 7.25 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon..... 2.10 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains daily..... 2.25 A. M. 1 P. M.

Arrive at Petersburg..... 6.05 A. M. 9.12 P.M.

Freight trains daily, except Sunday..... 4.30 P. M.

Arrive at Petersburg..... 10.00 P. M.

Train leaving Petersburg at 9.12 P. M. stops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open sheds on days for the sale of tickets for freight trains. North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.,

W. J. Hoge, Dispatcher of Trains.

may 13-tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY NOTIFY the citizens and the public generally, that I have in with a full supply of choice Ice, and am fully prepared to fill orders to all points on Rail Roads and Rivers, and hope to receive a reasonable share of patronage.

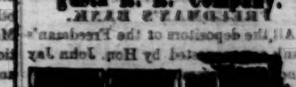
R. M. J. ARRING, Proprietor.

may 6-1m Shop 3d Street.

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 8 P. M. the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)

Nos. 39 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington..... 9.00 P M

Leave Florence..... 1.00 A M

Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction..... 6.30 A. M

Arrive at Columbia..... 6.40 A. M

Leave Columbia..... 9.55 P. M

Leave C. C. & A. Junction..... 10 20 P.M

Leave Florence at..... 1.35 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No. 40 West,

Leave Wilmington..... 10.40 P. M

Arrive at Florence..... 1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence..... 3.35 P. M

Arrive at Wilmington..... 7.40 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 40 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

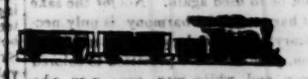
Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN; DAILY.

No. 1 { Leave Wilmington..... 7.10 P M; Leave Raleigh at..... 7.35 P M; Arrive at Charlotte at..... 7.00 A M

No. 2 { Leave Charlotte at..... 8.45 P M; Arrive Raleigh at..... 8.30 A M; Arrive at Wilmington at 8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No. 1, Daily except Sunday.

Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte..... 5.30 A. M

Arrive at Shelby..... 9.00 P. M

Leave Shelby..... 7.00 A. M

Arrive at Charlotte..... 10.30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R. & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Trains.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent. je 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. A Modern Capital and Commodious Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

PLANING APPARATUS FOR REMOVING AND PLANING SHINGLES.

Shingle Saloon, No. 29 North Front Street.

Skilled Workmen employed. Prices as usual.

Give us a call may 6-tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1883.

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

All the depositors of the Freedman's Bank are requested by Hon. John Jay Knox, the Commissioner, to come for ward and get the last dividend. See his advertisement in another column.

[For the Wilmington Post.]

Harmony.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me, through the columns of your excellent journal, to suggest a few facts for the calm consideration of Republicans while they are now quietly resting upon their arms, before the heat and excitement of the forthcoming battle, and before it is too late to act upon the ideas suggested, should they choose to do so. It is said that whatever discordant elements there are in the party are being harmonized for concentrated effort in 1884. This is all well enough, but it is relative to this matter of harmony that I desire to suggest some ideas. For the sake of harmony Col. Keogh was made U. S. Marshall; for the sake of harmony Geo. B. Feverett has been placed in a land office in the west, and for the sake of harmony Dr. Wheeler now occupies the place vacated by Everett. All of which I endorse, having no fault to find with any of the appointments; but will this harmony, so far as it is established, accomplish the end at which the party leaders aim. I am of the opinion that there is a vast deal to be done yet before the party presents a solid front. The elections last fall bore testimony that, if there ever was "boss rule" in the Republican party, the time had come for it to cease, and it would be well for our leaders to see to it that nothing is done in North Carolina that savors of "boss rule." It will also be well for our leaders to abandon the idea that their whole duty is embraced in distributing offices among themselves and whipping the rank and file of the party into an endorsement of everything they do. Large numbers of those who bore the heat and burden of the fight last year, were not office holders or office seekers. They were the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the party; cat's-paw's for office holders and seekers. Did it never occur to our leaders that these men will not be so used again? Not for the sake of harmony, (for harmony is only necessary among leaders) but for some reason, coalitions were promised to colored men and white men, poor men, who sacrificed time and business, time that belonged to their wives and children, to fight through the whole of last campaign. Those promises have not been kept, and possibly, never will be. Think of it as you will, but is it in accordance with human nature for these men to make such another fight, after such treatment? When the ostrich hides his head in the sand, he supposes his entire body is hidden. Let not our leaders fall into a like error and suppose when they harmonize themselves, upon the principle of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you," that all is well. Let insignificant Republicans, men who never aspired to leaderships, here and there in the various counties, let them withold their efforts, and think you the leaders will carry the state? It may be said that good Republicans would not refuse to put their "shoulders to the wheel;" but can this test be applied? If so, would not our leaders, who are now being harmonized, be "weighed in the balance and found wanting?" The plan of backing out of the fight, when one is not pleased, has worked so well, has secured so much harmony among the leaders, that it is no wonder if privates in Republican ranks should follow their example.

I mention these things now, in time for consideration. Every cause produces effect, and it is best to look about and see if there is not cause for disastrious effects in the near future. If these suggestions bring good to the party, my aim will be accomplished.

Yours &c.,
E. H. MCLAUGHLIN.

BURGAW, PENDER CO., July 20, '83.

MR. EDITOR:—As you are a progressive man and are fully committed to the cause of the educational and moral improvement of the colored race, as a necessity, it may not be amiss to remind you that the people here are fully alive to the great truth, that the comfort, prosperity and power of the south, depends upon the education of her people, white and colored; and if you could have seen the interest which some of the oldest as well as some of the youngest citizens of Burgaw took in the exercises of the Pocky Point Sunday school yesterday, under charge of E. H. McClammy, (colored) you would have been pleased, I know. For it augers another and a better state of feeling altogether, that the time is not far distant, when truth and light will close forever the green eyes of prejudice, and the dirty, filthy habelum of race and color. The only feed now for unscrupulous demagogues, will be discarded, and with one common aim, united effort and resolve of all colors, grades and conditions of men and women, the old North State will come to the front triumphantly bearing the glittering results of industry and art. I suppose there must have been some sixty or more engaged in the exercises, which consisted of speeches, dialogues and singing of the girls and boys of the school, all of which was performed in a manner and style that reflected great credit upon the teachers. There were others who spoke and did as well—a Mr. Smith, (colored) won the admiration of [illegible] of all who heard him, and the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, also a colored man, did credit to his race in the remarks which he made, evidently impromtu; but like the methodists generally, always ready to speak and shout; he was second best to none, who addressed us. The good order and courteous bearing and deportment of the school and spectators, was the subject of remark among the white people who witnessed the exercises. Not even was there no drinking and revelry among them, but it was universally asserted that no oath or word indecorous, escaped the lips of any of them. Their singing of course, touched every cord of music in our souls; for music to them is more natural and pleasing than the bread they eat or the water they drink.

Respectfully,
DELTA.

The chief factor of England's export trade is her cotton manufactures. The export of piece goods last year was valued at $214,723,000, a decrease of about $15,000,000. The export of cotton yarn was valued at $64,335,000, a decrease of $1,500,000. The entire export of cotton manufactures was $379,058,000, a decrease of $16,500,000. Of the piece goods and yarn, India took to the value of $104,000,000; China, $26,000,000; Turkey, $24,000,000; Italy, $10,000,000; Australia, $9,875,000; the United States, $8,810,000, and France, $8,000,000. And yet there is no reason in nature, in the laws of trade or in the philosophy of busines why England, in comparison with countries that produce cotton, should weave a yard of cotton cloth. All the advantages and economies are in favor of the cotton boll being converted into the cotton fabric as near as possible to the place of its growth. England does not grow a plant, and never can. Nor does or can New England. In the close and vehement competitions of the future all this business of cotton manufacture must gravitate toward the cotton fields. The above figures, which, taking the constantly increasing demand, may soon be doubled, give us an idea of the enormous business which the future has in store for the cotton manufacturers of our southern states.—*Industrial South.*

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHIG SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

W. P. CANADAY.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 33½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 400 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—Quoted steady at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained. Sales reported later of 500 bbls Strained at $1 17½ per bbl.

TAR—Quoted firm $1 60 per bbl. of $280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. We hear of sales later at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 9¼ cents per lb. for Middling, with no sales reported. Tha following were official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	255 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	150 casks.
Rosin,	944 bbls
Tar,	82 "
Crude Turpentine,	6 "

July 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 33½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 225 casks at that

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 25 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1 25 for Hard and $2.25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted firm. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling.—The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	583 bale
Spirits turpentine,	221 casks
Rosin,	2212 bbls
Tar,	254 "
Crude turpentine,	47 "

July 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 33½ cents per gallon, with sales to reported of 300 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at $1 17½ for Strained, and $1 25 for Good Strained. With sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $2 00 for Soft and Virgin and $1 25 for hard.

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	719 bales
Spirits Turpentine	157 casks
Rosin,	4381 bbls
Tar,	231 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	00 bbls

July 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted at 33½ cents per gallon, with sales of 200 casks at 33½ cents,

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 17½ for Strained, and $1 25 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—Market firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm Sales of receipts at $1,25 for Hard and $2.40 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market quoted steady with sales on a basis of 9¼ cts for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 11-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 15-16	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling	9¼	" "
Good Middling.	10	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	630 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1945 bbls
Tar,	33 bbls
Crude Turpentine	283 bbls

July 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 33½ cts per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at quotations and 10 casks at 33¼ cents; closing quiet and steady.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1,17½ for Strained, and $1 25 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at $1.25 for Hard and $2.40 for Soft and Virgin, with sales of receipts at that price.

COTTON.—Market steady, with sales reported on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	6 9-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	7 13 16	" "
Low Middling	9	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling	9¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	311 bales
Spirits Turpentine	175 casks
Rosin,	937 bbls
Tar,	547 bbls
Crude Turpentine	52 bbls

July 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market quoted firm at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN—The market firm at $1 17½ for Strained, and $1 25 per bbl for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR—Market firm at $1 80 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm. Sales of receips at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Soft and Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm with sales on a basis of 9¼ cents for Middling. The following were the officialquotations:

Ordinary.	6 9-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	7 13-16	" "
Low Middling,	9	" "
Middling,	9¼	" "
Good Middling,	9¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	447 bales
Spirits Turpentine	76 casks
Rosin	831 bbls
Tar,	70 bbls
Crude Turpentine	225 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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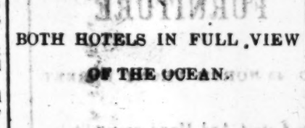

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